

with an affidavit for Inland Revenue (as on a grant of probate) and a bond to be executed by the proposed administrator and by his sureties.

The oath for administrators has to be sworn by the proposed administrator. It must state the relationship of the proposed administrator to the deceased and if persons with better right to a grant exist, the oath must show how they are cleared off. They can, for example, by signing a form, renounce their right to take a grant.

It is usually preferred to grant administration to a living person than to representatives of a deceased person, and, therefore, a nephew or niece of the deceased entitled to share in the estate is preferred to the personal representative of a deceased next-of-kin.

Where the person entitled to take a grant is a minor or an infant, the grant must be taken through their guardian or guardians. The grant is limited for the use and benefit of the minors and infants until one of them becomes 21 years old. It then ceases and application has to be made for a full grant which is made to the one of full age and the guardian of those still under 21.

A grant of administration on behalf of minors or infants can only be made to a trust corporation or to not less than two individuals. A

trust corporation can be elected as a guardian,
but in such a case the election (i.e. the document)
must show that all the nearest relatives of the
minor or infant have renounced their right to act and
have consented to the appointment of the trust
corporation.

A grant of administration with will
annexed is usually made to the residuary legatee
of the testator.